342 [91 cont.] With regard to the construction Markham says that the roof was covered with coconut leaves, Joest that the "grass roofs" extend to the ground. Carteret re-
[353] ports that the walls of the bachelors' [92] houses were hung with plaited mats (1). In the trader's house built by natives,

1. Markham, p. 195. Carteret, p. 358. Joest in Baessler, p. 394.

which Joest describes, the three rows of posts and the roof beams were of wood and the rest of the frame of bamboo and rattan; the roof was covered with sago leaves (2). The photographs

2. Joest in Baessler, p. 369.

available to me also clearly show this roof covering of atap, sago-palm leaves worked into shingle-like forms (Figs. 19-20);
[285] only here and there are plaited coconut mats to be seen. The walls are made in the same way (3); sometimes layers of leaf-

3. Cf. also F. de Tolna, pp. 273 f. (ill.).

work or cane-work, held together on the outside by perpendicular pieces of wood or a network of bamboo (Fig. 22) are seen
346 as reinforcement. The walls of the spirit house in Figure 21
531 are covered on the outside with pieces of bark or leaves and sewed with a network of bamboo strips; the areas between the bamboo strips are painted different colors -- black, white and
342 red -- which produces a very pleasing pattern. Thilenius (4)

4. Thilenius, Ethnographische Ergebnisse aus Melanesien [Ethnographic Results from Melanesia], I, p. 62.
[113]

mentions folding doors plaited out of coconut leaves, whose sections lie against each other to the full extent of the surface.

[92 cont.]

342 On the Reef Islands Quiros mentions the roof covering
171 of palm leaves and the walls of matting (5). The parallels

5. Dalrymple, p. 127.

that Coote draws with the New Hebrides (6), as well as the

6. Coote, p. 154.

general silence about the shape of the houses, leads one to conclude that the widespread rectangular gabled house predominates. The interior of houses on Nufiloli is divided by
● 353 partitions from three to four feet high into as many as six sec-
513 tions, each of which serves as a sleeping room for a wife of
595 the owner. The chief's house that Coote entered contained four
582 of them (7). When a stranger entered, each woman retired

7. Coote, ibid.

silently to her room.

342 For Vanikoro, as for Ndeni the presence of the two hut forms, the gable-roofed huts and the conical-roofed huts, side by side seems to be typical, except that here they do not seem to be separated by locality as they are there, although according to the illustrations in D'Urville and F. de Tolna, the individual types seem to predominate in certain places (8). Only

8. D'Urville, pp. 153; 355 (Sainson); 361 (Quoy); Atlas, Pl. 182 ff. F. de Tolna pp. 267 ff.

the gable-roofed huts are described in more detail by D'Urville, as well as by Dillon (9), and perhaps it may be concluded from

9. Dillon, pp. 273 f. D'Urville, pp. 216, 326.

[94 cont.]

342
[113]

p. 216; 326 (Gaimard). D'Urville, Voyage au Pole Sud, V, p. 9. Lesson, Revue d'Anthropologie, V, p. 266. The gabled house pictured in D'Urville, Voyage de l'Astrolabe, p. 153 (probably the bachelors' house), has two doors on the visible gabled side. The entrances of the round huts are not an inconsiderable distance above the ground.

were faced or covered with cane (4). Quoy and Gaimard men-

4. D'Urville, p. 355.

tion oval huts, which are not identical with the conical-roofed huts, but have two center supporting posts. The hut of a chief in Nama built in this fashion was 15 to 18 feet high in the center and slightly over five feet on the sides (5).

5. D'Urville, pp. 332 and 361.

●353 On the islands of the group the interior of the hut, dark because of the low doors, is covered with mats (6). It always

6. Joest in Baessler, p. 369. Carteret, p. 358. Dillon, p. 301. Markham, p. 154.

354
[136] has a burning fire, the smoke of which is at the same time effective protection against mosquitoes and acts to a certain extent as a disinfectant (7). On Vanikoro -- and also on Ndeni,

7. Joest in Baessler, p. 395.

according to Dillon -- the fire area was in the center of the hut. Here it is square, about eight square feet in size and two

354 [94 cont.]
feet deep, and laid out with small black stones. Over it is
353 erected [95] a bamboo frame, sometimes two stories high, on
[415] which the household implements, for example, the wooden bowls, and also weapons, fishing lines, and the plaited bags are kept dry. D'Urville reports that these frames were erected in the
354 corners of the huts (1). The bachelors' house that Coote saw on
353

1. Dillon, pp. 240, 274, 301. D'Urville, Voyage au Pole Sud, V, p. 9. D'Urville, Voyage de l'Astrolabe, pp. 151, 216. Lesson, Revue d'Anthropologie, V, p. 267. F. de Tolna, p. 273.

Ndeni had the fire area in one corner, but likewise had the bed-
[411] like frame in the center of the hut, on which bags with nuts and heaps of arrows were piled up (2).

2. Coote, p. 162. Carteret, p. 358, also mentions the arrows piled up ready for use, and Joest, Tagebuch, p. 53, mentions a two-
[251] story frame for drying Canarium nuts in the bachelors' house of the village Nepia.

285 Besides mats for sleeping and sitting (Figs. 48 and 49)(3),

3. Dewar, p. 248. Joest in Baessler, p. 394. Cf. p. 91.

415 as well as bags of various kinds (4), the household implements

4. Cf. pp. 91 ff.

include above all wooden bowls in two principal shapes [Fig. 24 appears here] shallow and pointed-oval, with carved